

The Avalanche

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Quarterly Review.

Lesson 1. David King of Judah. 2 Sam. 2: 1-11.

Lesson 2. David King over all Israel. 2 Sam. 5: 1-12.

Lesson 3. The Ark Brought to Jerusalem. 2 Sam. 6: 1-12.

Lesson 4. God's Promises to David. 2 Sam. 7: 4-16.

Lesson 5. David's Kindness. 2 Sam. 9: 1-13.

Lesson 6. David's Victories. 2 Sam. 10: 8-19.

Lesson 7. David's Confession and Repentance. Ps. 32: 1-11.

Lesson 8. Absalom's Rebellion. 2 Sam. 15: 1-12.

Lesson 9. Absalom's Defeat and Death. 2 Sam. 18: 1-17, 32, 33.

Lesson 10. David's Love for God's House. 1 Chron. 6: 16.

Lesson 11. David's Gratitude to God. 2 Sam. 22: 40-51.

Lesson 12. Destructive Vices. Prov. 16: 22-33.

The lesson for September 27 is quarterly review. In teaching a review lesson the object should be to unify the impressions produced during the quarter. This can not usually be accomplished by taking up each lesson in order, asking for the title, the golden text etc. The better way is to consider the period as a whole, presenting its general characteristics. The lessons of the present quarter, excluding Lesson 12, are devoted to the life of David. Therefore let the subject of the review be "The Life and Character of David." It is of comparatively small importance whether the pupils can recite the title or text of a particular lesson, if they have gained a correct impression of the large bearing of the events narrated.

Smackover for Study.

1. Get the chronological position of David's life as clearly in mind as the uncertain date will permit. Do not, however, attempt to fix upon the exact year of his birth or death. The dates which are printed in the margins of our Bibles are almost certainly too early. David's reign more probably extended from about 1015 to 975 than from 1035 to 1013 in the old chronology. The year 1000 B.C. forms a convenient point by which to remember the approximate time of David's reign.

The exodus, according to the testimony afforded by recent Egyptian discoveries, took place nearer the year 1200 B.C. than the date formerly assigned, 1490 B.C. Of course this reduces the period of the Judges to less than two centuries, instead of four, but it is thought by many scholars that the judges named in the book of Judges were to some extent contemporaneous. As for dates in the period preceding the exodus, they not at present to be had. Even the date to be assigned to Abraham is differently stated by almost every writer. Further discoveries in Babylon, however, confirming those already made, may enable us to decide with considerable confidence upon a date for Abraham. But beginning with the exodus, the date will run like this, in round numbers: Exodus, 1200; Saul, 1050; David, 1000; Solomon, 950; division of the kingdom, 930; end of the northern kingdom, 721; fall of Jerusalem and end of Judah, 587. Even these few dates will aid in putting the historical perspective before the pupils.

2. David's total reign of forty years may be divided into the (a) reign over Judah, Hebron seven years; (b) the amounting as king over all Israel, to the second Ammonite campaign, during which occurred David's great sin (d) from David's sin to his death. The second period was probably short, not more than ten years; and the third was from twenty to twenty-five years. In other words, half or more than half of David's reign was a period darkened by the remembrance and the consequences of his sin.

Teaching Hints.

The life of David before he was anointed king at Hebron is more attractive than his subsequent history. The youth is more lovable than the man. It is the David who fought Goliath, who loved Jonathan, who bore so patiently the persecutions of Saul, and mourned so deeply for the two that fell in Mount Gilboa, whom we picture to ourselves as the author of some of our psalms, whom we call "the sweet singer of Israel," and "delight to honor." The picture of David's last days, surrounded by scheming wives and concubines and by children born for his decease, is very far from the scene which we should like to imagine. Compare this with the scene in which in Chronicles; the latter, which is designed to present more especially the religious side of the national history, exhibits the whole, story which occurred David's great sin (d) from David's sin to his death.

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NEW MINEA BONANZA

RAINY LAKE PROSPECTORS STRIKE IT RICH.

Swedish Teamster Sold the Claim for a Beggary Figure—Fifteenth Regiment U. S. A. Chances Places with the Fighting Fourth.

New Gold Fields.
U. M. Thomas, of St. Paul, with other parties, recently purchased gold property in the Little Manitou gold regions near Rainy Lake for \$15,000. The discovery was made by a Swedish teamster, who was glad to sell out at that figure. The new owners immediately started a pit, and it is believed from the results already obtained that they have a bonanza. The vein of gold is twenty-six feet wide, is rotten brown quartz, and the gold is almost as plentiful as the quartz. The specimens shown are nearly 30 per cent pure metal. The owners of this bonanza have called their mine the "Manitou," and there is not a fragment of it for sale, except to purchasers of gold bullion. They estimate their property is worth several million dollars.

MARCHING ORDERS.

Western Regiments Get Their Quadrennial Shake-Up.

Fort Sheridan's shaking up has come at last. The long expected transfer of the Fifteenth Infantry was ordered Friday by the Secretary of War, and Col. Crofton and his Indian fighters will "go out West and give way to another band of men who have been on the plains for many a year and are considered entitled to a change. From scenes of sand and sun and alkali the bronzed warriors of the Fourth Infantry will come to civilization—Fort Sheridan. The fortune of war is this case is strange. The men of the Fifteenth, who have been enjoying all the luxuries of life near Chicago, including pleasant society affairs and jolly nights at the theater, must take up new quarters amid the dreariness of the plains of New Mexico and Arizona. Not a fibrodot even, will be near them, and their life will contrast strangely with the whirl of the last few years at famous Fort Sheridan. On the other hand, the men of the Fourth are coming from the dreariness and desolation of the plains to take up the pleasant program of the Fifteenth, so rudely interrupted. Bronzed and a trifle awkward the men of the Fourth will seem at first, but both will wear off. Taft will be in clover for a time, and civilization with all its delights, so dear even to men who fight, will take the place of sand hills, bare plains and Indian scares.

Standing of National League.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.				
Baltimore	87	New York	61	64	
Cleveland	77	43	Philadelphia	69	64
Cincinnati	76	49	Washington	56	63
Boston	70	50	Brooklyn	56	63
Chicago	71	57	St. Louis	38	89
Pittsburgh	64	(0) Louisville	31	90	

Western League Standing.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

W. L.	W. L.				
Minneapolis	88	43	Kansas City	68	63
Indianapolis	76	52	Milwaukee	69	78
Detroit	77	58	Columbus	45	87
St. Paul	72	61	Grand Rapids	49	92

Conditions Favor Improvement.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade record says: "There is still no distinct improvement in business, although conditions favor it. Confidence slowly rises, speculative buying of materials for future use continues, imports of gold do not cease, and the Bank of England has not tried to check them by further advance in rates, as the weight of the demand now falls upon France. But an enormous business is held back until the future is more clear."

Dongola Is Fallen.

Dongola has fallen, and the nominal objective point of the British-Egyptian expedition has been reached. The river forces of the British-Egyptian expedition, pushing up the Nile from El Hafir, landed a force at Dongola and occupied that place before the dervish forces, retreating from El Hafir, reached that point. El Hafir and Dongola are both in the hands of the expedition, while the dervish forces are somewhere between seeking a refuge.

Riot at Leadville.

A perfect fusillade of musketry began, apparently in the locality of the Coronado mine, Leadville, Col., at 1 o'clock a. m. Monday within a dozen blocks of the courthouse. Several hundred shots were fired. The strike has been in progress for three months and trouble has been looked for the last two weeks. The State troops have been held in readiness for a call to arms ever since the strike began.

Beheaded by an Elevator.

Frederick Hoffman, a workman in the employ of Samuel Hoffman & Brother, New York, was caught by an electric elevator in such a manner that he was carried to the ceiling, twisted, pulled and the elevator was forced. His head was severed from his body in as clean a manner as a guillotine could have done it.

Alleged Forger in Custody.

Detainees were in Toledo, Ohio, endeavoring to secure H. R. Balle, alias G. K. Taylor, alias R. R. Taylor, but they were required to return empty-handed. Toledo has the man, and as he is believed to be one of the most talented check workers in the country, an effort will be made to put him away for a term of years.

Timber Land Swindlers Caught.

At Mansfield, Mo., the government has made two more arrests in connection with the wholesale stealing of valuable cedar timber. "Doc" White and William Marlock were placed under bond. This makes five arrests and Special Agent Turey expects to capture the whole party.

Passenger Train in a Crash.

Two Union Pacific passenger trains collided at Silver Bow, seven miles west of Butte, Mont., Sunday, but by what seems almost a miracle no one was killed, though a dozen were seriously injured.

Minister Willis Makes Debut.

A Honolulu dispatch says: Minister Willis departs that President Cleveland empowered him to negotiate with the Dole Government for either annexation or return to a monarchical form of government. He said the matter had never even been referred to at Washington.

Attacked by a Vicious Horse.

William Myers, a Lima, Ohio, horseman, was attacked by a vicious stallion, when two pet bulldogs came to his rescue, attacked the stallion and compelled it to release its hold. The dogs drove the horse into a stall. The horse killed two men at Beloitville, Ohio.

WILL NOT CUT HIS HAIR.
Carter's Locks Threaten His Postmaster's Beards.

Postmaster J. J. White, of Oakwood, Cal., has been called upon to decide one of the weightiest questions so far submitted to him in his official capacity. He has searched through the postal laws, but has been unable to find a regulation to fit the case, and now he is seriously considering the propriety of submitting the matter to the department at Washington. The question is whether Lyman P. Baars, a letter carrier, can be compelled to shave his hair cut. Baars' wild beginning locks have been the cause of numerous complaints from ladies and gentlemen who have come in contact with the eccentric young man. Being a pianist, Baars two years ago decided to let his hair grow, with the idea of emulating faded rewards. So conspicuous did Mr. Baars and his hair-giving locks become to the people of Oakwood that the young man became involved in a fierce fight with a youth who whistled "Johnny Get Your Hair Cut" as the letter carrier passed by. In order to soothe the lacerated feelings of the public, Postmaster White placed Baars on the night shift. This more or less made matters worse, for after seeing a doctor and several women more complaints were lodged. Baars positively refused to have his locks shorn and Postmaster White is sitting up nights considering the situation.

MAIL THIEF CAUGHT.

Barry Laraway Captured While Taking Letters from a Pouch.

For fifteen months the Chicago post office has been deluged with complaints from banks and individuals that the Canadian mails have been tampered with and that thousands of letters have never reached their destination. Large sums of money have been lost and the inconvenience and loss to the Chicago banks and their customers has been such that it had come to a point where the Canadian banks had to use other carrying channels, and individuals were warned against using the mails in sending money. All this, it is hoped, will stop now, owing to the untiring diligence of Inspector J. E. Stuart of the Postoffice Department and J. J. Larmour, postoffice inspector, who Tuesday recorded one of the most important captures of their long service. Major Stuart received the following telegram at midnight Monday from Detroit, which is next to the closing chapter of the fifteen months' search: "Inspector James E. Stuart, Chicago: I arrested the Canadian mail thief Monday night and he is now in my custody. He is a man of 5' 10", 160 lbs, and has a pick-axe of mail containing forty-three letters, all for Chicago, sewn up in the pouch and place the letters in his box. The man's name is Harry Laraway, a Canadian, who now lives in Detroit and is a depot porter at the Union depot. J. J. Larmour, Postoffice Inspector."

SPAIN GIVES IN.

American Philistines Will Be Given a Fair Trial.

The Spanish Government has yielded to the demands of the United States for a trial by a civil court of the competitor prisoners. Authentic information to this effect has reached the State Department officially, and the formal announcement is expected in the next mail from Minister Taylor, in Madrid. The Spanish Government reached this conclusion some time ago, but delayed the formal announcement of its decision until after the Cortes adjourned, in order to escape criticism from that body for making concessions to the United States. While expecting this decision, the authorities have become very impatient of late over the long delay on the part of the Spanish Ministry in complying with the demands for a fair trial of the competitor prisoners, who have been in prison under a death sentence imposed by a drum-head court-martial for nearly five months. Petitions have been pouring in on the State Department from all quarters, urging prompt action in behalf of these men. Despairing of favorable action on the request for a civil trial, some of these petitioners urged that an appeal be made to the Spanish Ministry for the pardon of the men.

\$3,000,000 Paid by Englishman.

The negotiations for the sale of the East Coast steamer franchise to an English syndicate will result in the installation of a complete system of electric traction within a short time. What has interested English capital in this enterprise is the possibility of shipping grain from the Northwest direct to Liverpool by an all-water route and effecting a great saving in time and freight charges. Only one transfer will be required, and that will be in New York harbor, without the necessity of elevator storage. The saving will be not only in high railroad freight charges, if the grain is brought to New York by rail, but on the old water route of elevator charges at Buffalo and slow steamer charges at New York. The use of electricity will cut down the cost of grain elevator charges at New York, the time of delivery being cut down to a minimum.

Italy and Abyssinia Settle.

Peace has been concluded by Italy with Abyssinia. Menelik demanded \$400,000, not as a ransom, but as compensation for maintaining prisoners. In exchange for the opening up of commercial relations, Russia supported these conditions.

India Attack a Custom House.

The Mexican custom house at Las Palomas was raided by Mexicans. Tonchic Indians and three or four white men, about fifty in all, and four men were killed and several injured in the battle which ensued.

Rich Men Executed.

Among the leaders in the Philippine Islands conspiracy, who were shot Monday at Cayite, in the Island of Luzon, were two merchants worth a million pesos (about \$200,000), the governor of the northwest direct to Liverpool by an all-water route and effecting a great saving in time and freight charges. Only one transfer will be required, and that will be in New York harbor, without the necessity of elevator storage. The saving will be not only in high railroad freight charges, if the grain is brought to New York by rail, but on the old water route of elevator charges at Buffalo and slow

Race Train Wrecked.

A Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul special race train derailed and dashed into a detached portion of a freight going in the same direction—directly under a Chicago viaduct Thursday night. The result was a wreck, in which Engineer James Moran was dangerously injured and Fireman Nat Moulton and five passengers were seriously hurt. Five loaded freight cars, a baggage car, a passenger coach and engine 740 were derailed.

Rich Men Executed.

Among the leaders in the Philippine Islands conspiracy, who were shot Monday at Cayite, in the Island of Luzon, were two merchants worth a million pesos (about \$200,000), the governor of the northwest direct to Liverpool by an all-water route and effecting a great saving in time and freight charges. Only one transfer will be required, and that will be in New York harbor, without the necessity of elevator storage. The saving will be not only in high railroad freight charges, if the grain is brought to New York by rail, but on the old water route of elevator charges at Buffalo and slow

Market Quotations.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$5.00 to \$5.25; hogs, shipping, grades, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, fine, choice, \$2.00 to \$2.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 50c to 60c; corn, No. 2, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 34c; choice creamery, 14c to 16c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 15c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 25c; broom corn, per bushel, 10c to 12c; beans, 25c to 30c per ton.

Indianapolis—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs,

\$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 40c to 42c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 33c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs,

\$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$2.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 42c to 43c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 10c to 12c; rye, 32c to 34c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs,

\$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 40c to 42c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 33c.

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St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs,

\$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$2.50; wheat, No. 2, 40c to 42c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 10c to 12c; rye, 32c to 34c.

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THE FARMERS' BALLOT

VERMONT ELECTION SHOWS IT WILL BE CAST FOR M'KINLEY.

They Favor an Honest Currency, the Restoration of Republican Rule and the Employment of Labor.

people will find employment, and dollars will be given to the farmer, and the market for the products of your farms advanced always for the prosperity which enables the employer to pay the highest scale of wages to the workmen, and the laborer to buy the most (theirselves). Exalt the character of your labor. Never degrade it. Promote the comfort and contentment of your labor, and the good order. Stand up for you. (Great audience, and cries of "Hooray" for the resolution.)

"A vote for McKinley and Hobart is a vote for these better conditions and better times.—Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

NO HELP TO THE MORTGAGED.

Free Silver a Hardship and Not a Relief to Most of Them

Much apprehension has been expressed in this campaign in reference to the vote of the farmers. It has been conceded that business men would be alarmed by the threats of repudiation which were endorsed in the Chicago platform, and are advocated by the candidate selected to stand upon that platform. Nor have many been fearful lest mechanics in large bodies should desert the Republican cause; the experience of the last few years has been too bitter for them to desire a prolongation of Democratic rule, under the control of the most dangerous element of the Democratic party.

But it has been constantly stated that the farmers of the country would flock in shouls to the cause of the silver standard and of partial repudiation.

It is a fact, however, that a belief should be entertained; the farmers constitute a large and an intelligent class; as a body they have stood by the cause of good government; they have not been controlled in their political action by any low appeal to selfish motives.

The silver standard, as far as a belief should be entertained, the farmers constitute a large and an intelligent class; as a body they have stood by the cause of good government; they have not been controlled in their political action by any low appeal to selfish motives.

Why could it not be supposed that they would suddenly be called to the support of a silver standard? There could be only two motives for such a course; one, the belief that debasing the standard would increase the price of farm products.

Even without a special session of Congress, such a law could not reasonably be looked for within that period; much less an inflation of the currency, so as to give relief to debtors.

In the meantime, what would be the situation?

The crisis in financial affairs would follow immediately upon the success of free silver at the polls. Following the withdrawal of gold, there would be a sharp contraction of the money in circulation, and instead of more money with which to meet indebtedness there would be less.

Owing to the unsettled condition of affairs, the country would be thrown into a state of uncertainty, and the business disaster which would follow, is an insult to their intelligence to claim that they would be attracted by the possibility of cheating their creditors in an insult to their honesty.

We need not recall what has been advanced on this subject; the fall in the assertion that the price of farm products has fallen with that of silver, has been shown by figures which no demagogue can controvert. During the years of a gold basis from 1880 to 1892, the price of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and hay did not fall at all; it varied from year to year with the crop and the demand, but there was no general depreciation such as there must have been in the years which were regulated by that of silver, which during this period fell 30 per cent. The fall in the price of wheat sufficed but a small fall in 1890, about 1892 when increasing supplies from South America and Russia lessened its value in the markets of the world.

Neither in a single year, nor in any period of five years, have the fluctuations of wheat corresponded with the steady fall in silver which has been caused by the enormous increase in the production of that metal.

It is refreshing to see that those who proposed evil things of the farmers have been forced to admit that neither their intelligence nor their honesty is fault. There is no state in the Union which is more particularly a farming state than Vermont. In Vermont there are no great manufacturing cities like those in Massachusetts and New York; if there are any, they are so few that the great majority would not be a help, but a hindrance.

It is to be hoped that the writers of the "Bryan against Workers" will be forced to admit that the causes which produced it have operated quite as severely among the people of the Green mountains, by their votes they have shown their ability to understand the cause of their falls and have sustained the same which have brought them to their present position.

They have voted for an honest currency, for the restoration of the Republican cause which will give confidence to business, employment to labor, and will insure the safety of the property of the soil.

The voters of Vermont appreciate the fact that when the mechanic has no money with which to buy the things which the farmer has to sell, after the lesson of this election we hope to hear him say, "I will not force you to sell silver which free silver is making among the farmers.—Rochester (N. Y.) Post and Express.

BRYAN AGAINST WORKERS.

They Favor Every Business-Paralyzing Feature of the Gorman Bill.

Although several times challenged since he took the stump, William Jennings Bryan will not have anything to say upon the tariff. The only question worthy of consideration for a moment, he tells the people, is the silver question.

If Mr. Bryan had not made record upon the tariff—if he had not stood with Wilson as an ultra free-trader—if he had not been a protective tariff man, it is inconceivable he could evade the issue, and fool the people.

Mr. Bryan, upon the tariff question, is committed, as known to all, for every business paralyzing feature of the Gorman bill, and against every protective measure proposed by the Bryanites. There were 900 amendments made to the bill which he was opposed to and which he is opposed to today.

He and the leaders in the silver movement are the men who put their foot upon the necks of the government and by their acts they have checked the confidence that a Republican victory aroused in November, 1894, and are responsible for the idleness of 100,000 additional men and the holding up of every project of the government.

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more profitable home market for the products of your farms advanced always for the prosperity which enables the employer to pay the highest scale of wages to the workmen, and the laborer to buy the most (theirselves). Exalt the character of your labor. Never degrade it. Promote the comfort and contentment of your labor, and the good order. Stand up for you. (Great audience, and cries of "Hooray" for the resolution.)

Burlington Hawkeye.

Develop the Industries.

Mr. McKinley, beloved of the soldiers, will give them what they want.

He will give them what they want.

A CHEAP MONEY.

Something About Countries that Have a Silver Standard.

Mexico is a silver standard country. She has a large national debt. The interest on £20,687,600 is payable in London. It is not even payable in Mexico. The London indebtedness is greater than the Mexican indebtedness.

Guatemala is a silver standard country. Of her debt, £887,700 is owed abroad.

Honduras is a silver standard country. Practically the whole of her debt is owed abroad and not a cent of interest.

As the standard silver dollar contains 371.25 grains of pure silver and the ounce consists of 480 grains, it follows that the bullion value of the dollar is that of the market price of silver which is 371.25 or 480.

The problem is how to get rid of the silver.

Four hundred and eighty is to 371.25 as price of silver in cents is to bullion value of dollar.

"Here is a table showing the bullion value of the standard silver dollar at various prices of bullion:

Bullion price, Value of dollar.

\$1.25 \$1.00

1.00 0.77

0.80 0.70

0.60 0.54

0.40 0.49

0.30 0.39

As is the case with the standard silver dollar, the market price of silver which is 371.25 is of 480.

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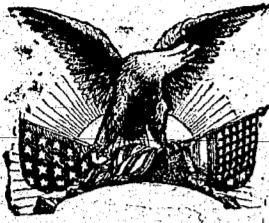
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The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1896.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



REPUBLICAN NATION'S TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY, JR.,
—OR OHIO—
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GARRETT A. HOBART. of
NEW JERSEY.



REPUBLICAN STATETICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,
HAZEN S. PINGREE, of Wayne.
For Lieutenant Governor,
THOS. B. DUNSTAN, of Houghton.
For Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON GARDNER, of Calhoun.
For Treasurer,
GEORGE A. STEEL, of Clinton.
For Auditor General,
ROSCOE D. DIX, of Ferrien.
For Commiss'r. of Land Office,
W.M. A. FRENCH, of Presque Isle.
For Auditor General,
FRED A. MAYNARD, of Kent.
For Supt. of Pub. Instruction,
JASON E. HAMMOND, of Hillsdale.
For Mem. of Bd. of Education,
JOHN W. SIMMONS, of Shiawassee.

For Congressman, 10th Dist.,
R. O. CRUMP, of Bay County.

For State Senator:
GEO. A. PRESCOTT, of Iosco Co.
Representative, Alpena District,
H. K. GUSTIN, of Alpena County.

Powdery hits the nail square'y on the head when he tells the working-man that his motto with regard to money should be: "The best is none to good for me."

The best kind of a sound money Democrat is the one who proposes to cast his vote directly for McKinley, instead of wasting it on a man who can not possibly be elected.—Globe Democrat.

Australia, which was nearly cremated with heat last January, is now struggling with snows that have broken down all telegraph lines. The American climate seems to have an interesting rival.

Arrangements have been made for over 300 speeches in the Western States by leading Republican orators, and the result can not fail to be a gain of many thousands of votes for the party of honest money and good times.

Vermont has about twice as many savings-banks depositors as she has voters, which is sufficient of itself to account for her large majority against the proposition to take away from such "idle holders of idle money," as Bryan called them, one-half of the value of their surplus earnings.

Under the wise and benevolent protective policy of the Republican party the national debt was reduced \$1,747,301,378 in 27 years. Three years of anti-protection has increased the national debt by \$262,329,630. That's what's the matter with the finances of the country. Get back to protection and prosperity and our finances will be all right.

The American farmer who votes for William J. Bryan and a dollar, that will buy less than our dollar now, buys votes to throw away half the value of his crops, and votes to depress still further the American market for farm products. He votes to ruin not only the wage-earner who works for money with which to buy farm products, but the farmer, who works to raise products to sell to the American wage earner.

Because the Popocrats stole Michigan for Bryan, at the Chicago Convention they seem to think they can steal it for him in November. They will find out that that's another story.—Det. Journal.

No reasonable farmer can expect to buy farm machinery at half price, and sell his produce at double price in the same kind of money. And yet that is what Mr. Bryan and his followers are trying to make the farmers believe.—Atica (Ind.) ledger.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

The trouble with this country is not so much overproduction as it is underconsumption. We heard nothing about the overproduction of wheat in 1891, and yet in that year we produced 145,000,000 more bushels of wheat than in 1895. People did not talk about an overproduction then because the American consumers were able to buy and to use 70,000,000 more bushels of wheat, although our population was 5,000,000 less than it now is.—N. Y. Press.

Hon. Peter White, the most prominent Democrat in the Upper Peninsula, speaks out very plainly. He will vote for McKinley and the preservation of the honor of this country. The popocat organs that have been falsifying his position, claiming him as a Bryan man, are informed by him that he is not supporting "Bryan and the Chicago conspiracy," that with him it is "no compromise with repudiation, dishonor and threats against law and order." He will vote for the McKinley electors because he can serve his country best by doing so. Thousands of Michigan Democrats are with Peter White this year.—Det. Journal.

Apropos of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's disagreement with his son, and the latter's marriage to a woman very much older than himself, the editor of THE COSMOPOLITAN, in the September issue, seriously discusses the education most useful to modern life, and substantially, if not in words, asks: "Does modern college education educate?" The September Cosmopolitan, as if to show what a magazine can do, gives four complete stories in this single number, by such noted authors as Frances Curley, Bayley, Maurice Thompson, Gertrude Hall, and John J. LeBeau. E. Strahorn, Colonel Tillman, and Ruth McEnery Stuart, are also among the contributors to this one issue of a magazine that is sold for 10 cents. The Cosmopolitan has been gradually perfecting its engraving and mechanical departments, until the publishers believe that, in the September issue they present a number unrivaled in artistic and mechanical excellence.

Loyal Democrats.

Once again the loyal Democrats of the country are called upon to display their patriotism. Once again the line of sectionalism has been drawn and the honor of the country is menaced.

As the brave Democrats of '61 shouldered their guns to march to the front to defend the common flag, so now they align themselves in determined opposition to the mob of malcontents which stormed the Chicago convention, and seized control of the Democratic party under the red flag of anarchy and the black guineas of repudiation. The crisis of '61 called for blood; the crisis of '96 calls for ballots, and, thank God, the loyal Democrats of to day are as courageous and fearless and unselfish as they were in 1861.

The inspiration of these times resides in intelligence and not in passion: the duty of the hour is patriotic and not pusillanimous. Every thinking Democrat apprehends the gravity of the situation, the momentousness of the issue. Forget the ties of long association, unmindful of long-cherished doctrines, the patriotic Democrat seeing only the impending disaster of repudiation, bankruptcy and despair in the triumph of Bryanism, has allied himself to the cause of national honesty and honor, and courageously summons all his energies to defeat the mischievous doctrines of Bryan and rally around Bryan.

There is in his zeal for the cause of honor, subtly mixed with the elixir of enthusiasm, that indescribable pride which comes to every enthusiast of a holy cause. The crusaders were not inspired of so lofty a purpose; the reformers under Luther never drank so deeply of devotion to truth as does he who now rejects the mischievous doctrines of Bryan to battle for the triumph of right under the gonfalon of sound money.

The nations credit shall not be impaired; the nations honor shall not be compromised, so long as the loyal Democrats of this state and country stand hard and fast to the financial principles of their forefathers. With so many of them swelling the ranks of the guards of prosperity our leader must surely lead them to victory in November.—Det. Journal.

WOOLEN GOODS.

EFFECT OF THE WILSON TARIFF ON THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY.

As Had for the Manufacturers as It is for the Blockholders—Planned in England's Interest—Largely Increased Imports of Woolen Goods.

This paper has already published statistics showing the disastrous effects of the Wilson tariff on the wool raising industry in this country. The effect upon the manufacture of woolen and worsted goods has been almost equally destructive, so that there is no compensating benefit. The farmer loses the sale of his wool, and is also losing the sale of his farm products that would come from the employment of hands in the woolen mills.

The imports of woolen cloth for the year 1894, the last year under the McKinley tariff, were 7,860,907 pounds, valued at \$7,010,291. In 1895, the first year under the Wilson tariff, they were 49,040,448 pounds, valued at \$25,281,668. In woolen dress goods the value of imports in 1894 was \$8,047,338, and in 1895 it was \$32,549,485. The value of imports of woolen manufactures of all classes for the calendar years named was as follows: the first four years being under the McKinley tariff, and the last under the Wilson tariff:

Year	Value
1891	\$2,515,445
1892	37,238,508
1893	10,833,215
1894	6,253,541

The large importations have had the effect of paralyzing the manufacture of woolen goods in the factories, both east and west, in this country. The following from the Keene, N. H., Sentinel, is a fair statement of the conditions that exist in all the woolen goods districts of the country. It is part of an editorial under the caption of "Silent Looms."

"No important business has been so disastrously affected by the Wilson-Cormen tariff as that of the manufacture of woolens. All over the country the experience seems to be the same—inability to cope with English competition and the consequent closing of the mills in whole or in part, or, if the mills keep their doors open, the profits are miserably small. Our mills in Cheshire county have suffered with the rest. Mill owners have lost profits; laborers have lost work and storekeepers have lost trade. Hinsdale and Ashuelot have been struck the hardest blow. They were lively places a year ago. Now the principal industrial establishments are closed and the towns are quiet beyond precedent. Everybody in the two villages feels the hard times and almost everybody curses the Wilson law. The loss in labor and wages owing to the depression in the woolen business is astonishingly large. In a good year, the fall of 1894, the woolen mills of the county were employing 1,200 hands and paying out in wages about \$74,000 a month. At present the same mills are employing not quite 400 hands and are paying in wages between \$11,000 and \$12,000 a month. In other words, the number of laborers employed and the aggregate amount of wages have been reduced two-thirds."

Meantime, the tariff measure, which has paralyzed the American woolen industry, has had a reviving effect on the Bradford manufacturing district in England. Here, as was the London correspondent of the New York Tribune has to say on the subject:

"The American tariff was changed in 1890, and the Bradford trade with the United States in men's coatings, which had amounted to \$6,300,000 in 1889, dropped to \$2,500,000 in 1891, and after a temporary revival during the next two years fell again to \$1,500,000 in 1894. In like manner the exports of stuff goods, which had averaged \$6,000,000 in 1890, sank to the low level of \$2,200,000 in 1894. The old and the new industries of Bradford suffered alike from the McKinley tariff, which largely increased the duties on stuff goods and coatings. It was a period of profound gloom for the entire district. The reaction came when the duties on goods for the American market were reduced about one-half in the Wilson tariff. A well-informed specialist, whose figures I take from an exhaustive review of the Bradford trade published in the London Times, states that the exports of coatings to the United States rose from \$1,275,026 for the year ended Sept. 30, 1894, to \$6,575,032 in 1895 at a corresponding date. This increase of nearly 600 per cent reveals the full effect of the Wilson tariff during the first year when it was in operation. The export of stuff goods during the same period ran up from \$2,200,000 to \$3,375,000. On the basis of the constant statistics for the year ended Dec. 30, 1895, the results of the repeal of the McKinley tariff may be enlarged considerably. The export of worsted coatings to the United States was \$8,561,228; that of stuff goods, \$9,748,527. The entire Bradford trade with the United States during 1895, ran up from \$8,15,224 to \$27,145,000."

It may be interesting to Michigan flockmasters to know who their competitors are for this supply of wool that materially diminishes the demand and price of their own product. The source of supply for the two years named was as follows:

	1891	1895
Class 1, clothing	21,576,353	129,323,565
Class 2, counting	5,446,620	18,717,612
Class 3, carpet	11,556,631	13,709,618

Total 117,739,600 248,089,127

Value 819,322,413 831,770,150

Increase pounds 314,253,071

Increase value 51,997,747

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	1891	1895
From	Pounds	Pounds
United Kingdom	35,576,347	119,384,121
Germany	6,741,472	13,709,618
Other Europe	13,903,025	21,278,219
South America	17,883,51	51,161,467
China	18,934,127	23,711,368
Other Asia	15,647,742	20,110,148
Other countries	3,871,418	16,833,528

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Increase value 51,997,747

It may be interesting to Michigan flockmasters to know who their competitors are for this supply of wool that materially diminishes the demand and price of their own product. The source of supply for the two years named was as follows:

	1891	1895
From	Pounds	Pounds
United Kingdom	35,576,347	119,384,121
Germany	6,741,472	13,709,618
Other Europe	13,903,025	21,278,219
South America	17,883,51	51,161,467
China	18,934,127	23,711,368
Other Asia	15,647,742	20,110,148
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Total 115,826,823 248,089,127

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Regarded purely as a means of amusement the capacity of the sea is almost as boundless as its extent, and he who goes to the seaside for no other purpose than to pass the long summer days will have no difficulty in finding employment for every hour. As a summer resort the seashore has always been popular; those who live near the ocean are not tempted to leave it during the season when it is most attractive and dwellers inland find the sea and shore a pleasant change from the city streets or landscapes in which water plays a small and quite subordinate part. For, after all, there is in the sea an infinite variety of aspect. He who conceives of the ocean as simply a level stretch of water knows nothing of it. Even when calm it is never twice the same, for the experience



closed eye will detect in its surface appearances changes of color here and there, reliefs of a storm that has gone by, omens of a storm that is to come. To sailors and fishermen and those who, in one way or another, make their living on its waves, it is a problem that never has been solved, a ques-

tion, however, after it is past, has its comic side, for he laughs as heartily as any one at the shudder that can through his frame from the sudden shock.

If not particularly fond of bathing, he will find any quantity of amusement in watching those who are, and there are always among the bathers a sufficient number of feminine costumes to give zest to the spectacle. Whether the ladies who disport themselves on the beach of a seaside resort enjoy more the display of their bathing suits or the contact with the water is a question about which philosophers and experts will always differ, but it is quite probable that were a poll made of the female contingent at such places and honest opinions given, the suits would play quite as important a part in the business as the billows.

The

love of the sea is healthy, and the nerve-stimulating blow of the brine has in a few weeks often made of an almost hopeless invalid quite another man.

The unwanted exercise, the change of scene, the cheerful society to be found in these places, the fresh atmosphere, even the sight of the sea in its various



concludes that the ocean exists, perhaps not primarily, but incidentally to the end that he may be amused during a few weeks in the summer when it is too hot to stay at home, and he has not enough money to go to Europe. So, each and all compel the ocean to serve with subjects, the poet with similes, the preacher with symbols, and the scientist with material so vast in quantity that, even now, after hundreds of years of research, he is forced

moods, all are healthful influences and all tend to turn the channel of thought into new directions, to divert the attention of the invalid from himself and his condition, to give him renewed hope, which, after all, is what not a few sick people need more than they do medicine. Life at the seashore is anything but humdrum. Bathing, rowing, yachting, fishing, promenading while the band-plays, furnish sufficient employment, if such a term is allow-



tion that never can be answered, and they never tire of watching its surface, gazing out upon it by the hour at a time, speculating upon its changes, for its moods and variations are more uncertain than those of a stock market. At the summer resort, however, there is little thought of either art or senti-

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No sea there would be no boats, and we would have to hunt another job; the fisherman, who knows the habits of every individual fish on the coast and where it goes to get its breakfast, dinner and supper and to take its exercise, and can conduct the eager amateur to a place where you can pull them out as fast as you can throw in your

Even if he has no higher motive than that of utilizing old ocean as a means of amusement in that, though the first bucketful of cold salt water dashed on his unprotected person by a humorous bystander is apt to fill his mouth with cursing and cover his back with goose pimples. Even such an experience as

ANDRE'S MONUMENT.

Vandals Have Chipped His Memorial in Westminster Abbey.

Near the center of the south wall of the nave is a monument to Major Andre of Revolutionary note. The very long inscription upon it begins, "Sacred to the memory of Major John Andre, who, valiant by his merit, in an early period of life, to the rank of Adjutant-General of the British forces in America, and employed in an important but hazardous enterprise, fell in sacrifice to his zeal for his King and country, on the 2d of October, 1780, aged 29, universally beloved and esteemed by the army in which he served and lamented even by his foes."

About the base of the monument, which is a panel set against the wall, are several small figures. These project from the panel, and represent the presentation of Major Andre's letter to General Washington on the night before his execution. The ease with

which the heads of these figures could be broken off has been too great a temptation to relic-hunters, and most of the heads have been knocked off and stolen. That such vandalism is not wholly modern is shown from the fact that Charles Lamb writes of the defacing of this very monument in this way in his "Essays of Elia." Southeby, the poet, when a boy, was a pupil at the Westminster School. Late in life he was exceedingly sensitive in regard to his political principles, and for a time a serious quarrel existed between himself and Lamb, because the latter, speaking in regard to this injury to Andre's monument, described it as "the wanton mischief of some school-boy, fired perhaps with raw notions of transatlantic freedom." Then, addressing Southeby, he added: "The mischievous was done about the time that you were a scholar there. Do you know anything about the unfortunate relic?"

There is now fastened upon the wall of the nave, above the monument, a wreath of oak leaves which Dean Stanley, when he visited America, gathered near the spot on the bank of the Hudson River where Andre was executed. Although Andre died in 1780, it was not until 1821 that, at the request of the Duke of York, his bones were exhumed and taken to England to be buried in the Abbey. The box in which they were placed for the voyage is still preserved in the oratory over St. Ethel's chapel, where the wax figures are kept. St. Nicholas.

MARK HANNA'S MOTHER.

Who Has the Utmost Faith in Her Son's Ability to Succeed.

There are two interesting old ladies who are brought into greater prominence by the present campaign, Mrs. William McKinley, Sr., and Mrs. S. M. Hanna. One is the mother of the Republican nominee for the presidency, while the son of the other is Mark Hanna, who is managing the campaign for McKinley. Mrs. McKinley, perhaps, bears the burden of her 87 years more lightly than does Mrs. Hanna that of the 83 years which have passed over her head, but such a thing could not have been truthfully said two years ago, when Mrs. Hanna's health became less robust. But despite the fact that she is a physical sufferer she does not look a woman more than 60 years of age.

Her home is with her daughter, Miss Lillian Hanna, in Cleveland. She is by birth a New Englander. Her father was Col. Israel Converse, a distinguished soldier of the revolution. She was born in Vermont and, in 1821 removed to Ohio, traveling the entire distance in a carriage. After her marriage to Mr. Hanna she resided in New Lisbon until 1852, when they removed to Cleveland. There Mr. Hanna engaged in business and there their six children were educated. "Am I interested in politics?" repeated Mrs. Hanna when the question was asked her the other day. "Yes, and always have been. My husband was a strong Whig. He stampeded the State with Tom Corwin, Tom Ewing, and men of that class. Naturally enough I became interested in the problems of the day." Every morning

able, for any one's day, but there are often scenes of thrilling interest to be witnessed. During even a calm summer there are storms, and any storm may furnish a sensation of mighty proportions. A shipwreck, the launching of the lifeboat at the station, the booming of the minute gun, the firing of rockets, the throwing of the life line, the coming ashore of the survivors, the taking up of a collection in their behalf, are all thrilling items that, with more or less exaggeration, furnish the material for many a story to be told and retold when the seashore summer birds have visited to their city homes.

A man who has gone through any experience of an unusual character will always have attentive listeners while he rehearses it. The most thrilling ocean experience to pass through is a shipwreck; but, of course, if a man has never been fortunate enough to be actually in a wreck, the next best thing is to see one, and if his imagination is sufficiently lively, he can polish up the story to such an extent as to make it quite as thrilling as though he himself had been lashed to the mast and made the sport of the waves for hours while the lifeboat valiantly endeavored to reach the disabled ship. Tales of the sea are easily manufactured, and even if no wrecks occur at or near the summer resort to give an excuse for wreck yarns, sharks and sea serpents are always available as material, and even if all these sources of sea narrative fall, nothing is easier than to rig up in new toggy these that will be spun on the smallest proscenium by the mariners who give instructions in rowing and sailing.

The natives along the seashore seem to understand the secret of long life. Every one who has spent a summer at a seaside resort has noted the remarkable number of old men and women to be seen on every hand, and this in spite of the theory that lack of excitement contributes to longevity. These things, however, are merely comparative. Human nature can accommodate itself to almost any surroundings, and, becoming accustomed to them, regard them, however exciting they may be to others, as everyday matters. Thus it is that fishermen and mountaineers live to old age, even in the midst of excitements and alarms, for those who spend their lives on the ocean have as many dangers to confront as those who pass their days in conflict with the unspeakable

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I say, Trivet, can you lend me fifty dollars for a few days?" "I have only one dollar about me, Dicer." "Well, I'll try to make that do."—Judge.

"I don't want the wheel. It is too heavy." "Say, I'll throw in a lamp. That'll make it lighter."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

If a summer girl is really popular, she

is worked as hard as a farmer in the harvest field.

RICHARD DORNEY'S ROMANCE.

Maries the Woman Who Nursed His Stepdaughter in a Hospital.

There is a curious romance connected with the marriage recently at New York of Richard Dorney, business manager of Daly's Theater there, and Miss Katherine Kelly, the charming young daughter of a well-to-do Irishman resident in the old country. Miss Kelly

came to this country seven or eight years ago and went to live in Boston. There she visited some of the great hospitals, and she became so much interested in the work that she moved to New York city to learn to be a trained nurse. She went to St. Vincent's hospital to

RICHARD DORNEY. Take her course in instruction, and there the romance began. Richard Dorney had married a widow with one daughter, who was then known as Estelle Dorney. In 1895 she fell in love with a carpenter named George A. Stappers, and they stole away and were married. Estelle went home again and kept her secret for two weeks. Then young Stappers made it known. Mr. Stappers furnished a flat for his son, who took his bride to live in it. Her stepfather's wrath grew continually, until one day she went to live with him. She never went back to her husband, who was not allowed to see her. By this time Mrs. Dorney had died. Estelle made an affidavit that she had left her husband willingly, but she afterward denied it. She grew ill, and her mind began to fail. Then she was removed to St. Vincent's hospital, where Katherine Kelly was a nurse. Mr. Dorney visited

her, and she unloved through the world.

He walks erect and free;

These words upon his coat he wears:

"It's hot enough for me!"

Atlanta Constitution.

"I suppose you have music at the hotel?" "No, but we have a band."

Harper's Bazaar.

Dr. Jalap.—Let me see your tongue, please. Patient—Oh, doctor, no tongue can tell how bad I feel.—Boston Transcript.

"Now, Johnnie, go and wash your face. Auntie will call this afternoon." "But what if she doesn't call?"—Brooklyn Life.

"Darling, you are the apple of my eye. I don't see how that can be. A moment ago you said I was a peach."—New York Evening World.

Hicks—My baby actually cried for the moon last evening. Wicks—That's nothing. One of those days she'll be wanting the earth.—Boston Transcript.

Ethel—Did you buy that second-hand bicycle of a friend? George—Well, I always considered him a friend till he sold me the "bike."—Leslie's Weekly.

Miss Gowanus—I envy the way you can talk to Mr. Caustique; he never sits on any of your remarks. Miss Gotham—No; I make them too pointed—Judge.

"Why have Ashley and Miss Gushington broken off?" "He thought to compliment her by saying that she reminded him of his mother."—Cleveland Leader.

Little Elsie—Ain't those cows small, ma? Ma—Yes, dear. Elsie—I guess they're the kind that they get condensed milk from, ain't they?—Philadelphia Record.

"Does your literary club disband in the summer, Miss Rose?" "No—we can't waste any time; and this year it is just lovely—we are learning to tell fortunes with cards."—Fuck.

"Jack, is so bashful that when he proposed to me the other night I had to assist him." "What did you say?" "Whenever he hesitated I would call out 'Play ball!'"—Chicago Record.

Miss Frostique—I always have had a dread that I should be married for my money. Miss Caustique—Why, dear, I should think that would be a matter of hope, not dread.—Truth.

There was a young lady of Crewe, Miss—Who wanted to catch the 2:02? Said the porter: "Don't hurry, or scurry, or scurry." It's a minute or 2 2 2 2!"—Boston Courier.

Henry Peck—Does your wife scold you for coming home late? Crabbe—Not a bit of it. Henry Peck—How do you manage it? Crabbe—I don't have any wife.—Philadelphia North American.

"Above all," said the throat specialist, "the lady must talk as little as possible." "Doc," eagerly asked Mrs. Greymail's husband, "is there any hope of it becoming chronic?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"This blackberry pie isn't nearly as good as those mother used to make." "No; I told your mother this morning when she made it that you would be sure to find fault with it."—Chicago Record.

Salvation Army Apostle—If you swear at those horses, good man, you'll never go to heaven. Teamster (humbly)—I know it, man; but if I don't I'll never get to Tonawanda.—Buffalo Times.

Teacher—Tommy, when was Rome built? Tommy—In the night. Teacher—How came you to make such a mistake? Tommy—You said yesterday Rome wasn't built in a day.—Brooklyn Life.

"I can't see what possessed her to fall in love with him. He can't dance, he can't sing, he isn't handsome, he—." "Why, don't you know? He made a century run with one pedal."—Indianapolis Journal.

Buffalo buyer (to shoe dealer)—Why did you warrant those patent leathers to last, when one has cracked already? Dealer—My dear sir, how can we be sure there is no infringement on the part of the manufacturer?—Buffalo Times.

Mrs. Sweetser—George, you forgot to kiss me this morning when you went away. Mr. Sweetser—Are you sure of it? I certainly remember kissing somebody this morning. I supposed it was you.—Boston Transcript.

He was once called to push the old swing with a will.

For the girl he had chosen to woo; But now he's expected to push her up hill in a cycle constructed for two.—Washington Star.

"Pape, what is a broker?" "A man, my son, whose chief effort in life is to reduce his customers to that financial condition, expressed by the significant term of 'broke.' For this reason, Harry, he is called a broker."—Washington Times.

"I wouldn't be so downcast," said the lady whose great heart went out in sympathy for Dinal Dawson. "How can a guy help being downcast," said Mr. Dawson, "when 'bout everybody he meets turns him down?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Thoughtful: "My husband is the most considerate man in the world." "In what way?" "When he gave me my new writing desk he had two keys made, so that if I lost mine, he would have one. Few men would be as thoughtful as that."—Detroit Free Press.

Chicago.

At the postoffice, in sorting over the letters from various parts of the world, one hundred and ninety-seven different ways of spelling "Chicago" have been found; among them were: "Jagjago," "Hipaho," "Jajigo," "Schecchaco," "Hizago," "Chachicho," and a scholarly resident of Finland indulges in "Zilazzo."

Everybody eats too much.

The Creamy Current.

Flavor.

Richard Dorney.

The Creamy Current.

Flavor.

THEY WORK WITHOUT ARMS.

CRIPPLES WHO WIN LIVELIHOODS WITH THEIR FEET.

A Lady Artist Who Paints With Her Pedal Extremities—A Remarkable Member of the British Parliament—Armless Wonders of India.

One of the leading Belgian artists of the present day is a gentleman who, in default of arms, paints with his foot. His name is Fehu; he lives at Antwerp, where he has a spacious atelier in the market place.

He uses his supple feet, without any apparent effort, to open his color box, clean his brushes, set his palette, and arrange his writing materials. He paints with surprising swiftness and delicacy of touch. It may be said of him, too, that he writes an excellent foot. One of his friends says his writing is as bold, free and flowing as any handwriting with which he is acquainted. He is, moreover, a man of gentle nature, courtly in manner, of highly cultivated intelligence, and no less engaging in speech than in appearance.

Earlier in the present century, there flourished an armless artist, a lady named Hawlin, who, besides painting very tolerable pictures, learned to do with her toes a variety of interesting and ingenious things—out with paper and like. She grasped and worked her scissors in some way that has never been explained.

Miss Biffin was only a trifling less unfortunate. She was born without toes or hands, and without any more arm than was represented by a stump cut short above the elbow. Yet she managed to make for herself a comfortable living in the artistic way.

She painted miniatures with exquisite neatness and accuracy, and added to this by cutting out paper profiles with the aid of her mouth, a pair of scissors, and her two little stumps. The Earl of Morton employed her to paint some portraits for him, and introduced her to the notice of royalty, who also patronized her, and put her in the way of obtaining advanced lessons in painting from one of the foremost men of the day. He also gave her a small pension, with the aid of which she set up as a regular professional. She fell in love and married, but carried on her work, and was always known under her maiden name. She died not many years ago.

There died recently an ex-member of Parliament who was in many respects one of the most remarkable men this century has seen. His name was Arthur McMurrough-Kavanagh, and although he had neither arms nor legs he was able to carry on most of the ordinary and some of the extraordinary affairs of life quite as well as the majority of those who are provided by a gracious Providence with both these limbs. Moreover, he could ride to hounds, pursue and kill game, and land a thirty-pound salmon as well as the most expert of sportsmen.

How did he contrive to do all this?

Through the apology for arms extended only a few inches from the shoulders,

he was able by constant practice from childhood to turn the stumps to practically any use. He used no hooks. In shooting he carried a gun without a trigger guard, and when he wanted to fire he threw the weapon across his left stump, supported the stock, and touched the trigger with his right.

In hunting and riding his saddle was a kind of basket, in which he was properly fastened, the bridle reins being lashed around what it is convenient to call his arms, and his hunting whip thrust under the straps close to his side, and such was the suppleness and strength of the limb at this point that by an energetic side movement he could punish a horse as heavily as any ordinary rider. That he did not neglect the more sober accomplishments of life is clear; for he wrote a capital hand and was an excellent amateur artist.

In India many people who have not been deprived of their hands have learned to put their feet to uses not dreamed of among us. In the native quarters of many of the towns a butcher may be seen seizing a piece of meat in his hands and cutting it in two with a stroke of his knife held between his first and second toes. Similarly, the shoemaker uses no last, but turns the unfinished shoe with his feet while his hands are busy in shaping it. So again the carpenter holds with his great toe the board he is cutting, and the wood-turner handles his tools as well with his toes as with his fingers.

The use of the feet is not, however, the mere result of practice, but is due to the fact that the Hindu foot is different from ours in its anatomical conformation. The ankle of the Hindu and the articulation of the back of the foot permit considerable lateral motion.

Then the toes possess a surprising mobility. The great toe can be moved freely in all directions, and the first and second toes are separated by a wide space, sometimes as much as five-eighths of an inch across at the base of the toes and two inches at their extremity. The articulation of the hip is also peculiar, and this renders it easier to use the toes in handling the objects, by enabling the Hindu to sit in a squatting posture much more comfortably than we can do.

A similar formation of the feet and toes is found among the Annamites, but it is not, as might be supposed, a common thing among barbarous and savage tribes. One naturally thinks of the resemblance to the monkey which a human being uses both feet and hands must present, and yet the Hindu's foot is not at all like the foot of an ape or monkey. The great toe is not opposed to the other toes like a thumb, as occurs with the monkey, and accordingly the pedal dexterity of the Hindus is not to be taken as an indication of simian descent.—*The Bits*.

In Harbor Springs, Mich., there is a large and flourishing wood toothpick industry. White birch is exclusively used in the manufacture of toothpicks, and about 7,500,000 are turned out daily.

MORE INVENTIONS NEEDED.

The Possibilities of the Brain are Richer Than a Gold Mine.

If one should learn the location of a hidden treasure he would steal out at midnight, working hard and fast to secure it before its whereabouts became known to another, says an exchange. But one is absolutely indifferent to the great wealth that lies beneath one's very nose, as it were, in the need of inventions.

This is not only a progressive age, but it is an age that likes to be amused, if the amusement is thumbed with a modicum of appeal to what we call our stoutness. When the inventor of "Pigs in Clover" patented his clever little scheme of inducing the wisecracks as well as the foolish to a trial of nerve, he had no idea that his happy thought would net \$100,000. Yet such is the case. The wooden return-ball that has delighted every child earned \$50,000 for the inventor in one year. The little tube inserted in rubber toys which, when pressed, gives forth a sound supposed to represent the cry of an animal in whose body it is lodged yields thousands of dollars yearly.

There isn't a man who sees one of these simple inventions who doesn't feel an inner consciousness that he could have done the thing himself and he scolds himself mentally because he was not the first one to think the happy thought.

By no means has everything been invented. The need of "happy thoughts" increases as the world advances. Thousands of dollars lie in wait for the man who will invent any improvement on the bicycle. Each manufacturer of the silent steel stands with open purse to welcome the inventor of the least betterment that he may outrank his rivals. An invention that will deaden the noise of the typewriter will bring with it a large fortune. If any man can conceive a method of making a bottle which cannot be refilled when emptied, he can soon rank with the millionaires. The largest paper house in the world is begging for a machine to place mounting border on stationery. Every woman in the land is crying out for a cheap, handy scissor sharpener and a cheap device to help teach young children to walk would be hailed with delight by thousands of tired mothers. A self-locking hat pin and a good-folding baby carriage are other inventions sure to find ready purchasers among women. These are simple things, but it is really the simple things that yield the large incomes.

A woman was dressing in a hurry for the theatre. As fast as she hooked one part of her waist the other part unhooked. The words with which she gave vent to her annoyance were of the class that appeal rather to the ear than to the eye. Her husband looked up in surprise. "Humph!" he mildly ejaculated. "You would do better to hump these hooks," exclaimed the exasperated woman. The hump was put on the hook and the simple invention not only netted an immense revenue, but has proved a blessing in the home.

The bent wire by which the cork is held in place in the soda water bottle is a most simple invention, but it was a lucky man who thought of it and patented it and thereby received a princely income.

There are other needed inventions that would require something more than merely inventive genius. For example, a bicycle that will turn round in about its own length; an attachment for embroidery machines, permitting the needle to take the thread directly from the spool—the largest lace manufacturing houses is asking for this; an apparatus for utilizing wave power; a cheap guard attachable to and detachable from freight cars to keep brakemen from falling off the roof; as there are thousands of accidents yearly from this cause the inventor would not only make his fortune, but would be instrumental in saving life and limb of his fellow man.

A means to make kerosene odorless would be of practical use and would appeal at once to manufacturer and buyer. The list might be extended indefinitely, but if some one will invent a collar button, or any means to fasten a collar that will dispense with the sad loss of patience of the average man strung with freshly laundered linen and a refractory button, or if he will invent a toothbrush the bristles of which will not come out, or a shoe lace fastener he will cheer for himself, like the poet of old, a monument more lasting than brass.—*Chicago Record*.

The Tomb of Pocahontas.

An interesting discussion has lately been in progress in the London newspapers with regard to the whereabouts of the tomb of Pocahontas. From this it would appear that the American princess was not buried, as has generally been supposed, in the parish church at Gravesend, as that edifice was only erected in 1730. The ancient parish church was half a mile from the river, and after having been destroyed by fire in 1727, was never rebuilt.

Doubts prevail as to whether the remains of Pocahontas lie somewhere among the ruins of the church or whether they were transferred to the ancient Church of St. Mary, where an elaborate search is now about to be initiated.

How the Heart Rests.

When one is lying down the heart makes about ten strokes less a minute than when one is upright, says The Medical Review. That means a saving of 600 strokes per hour, or about 3,000 heart beats during the eight hours spent in bed. The heart pumps six ounces of blood with each beat. It therefore lifts 30,000 ounces less of blood in a night of eight hours spent in bed than when one is in an upright position. The blood flows just so much more slowly through the veins when one is lying down, therefore one has to use extra covering to supply the warmth usually furnished by circulation.

Germans Playing Chess.

One can scarcely take up a German paper or magazine which does not have its special column or corner devoted to chess and its interests. The children are set to work on simple chess puzzles, while the magazines for older readers present problems which seem almost hopeless of solution to an inexperienced player. There are chess clubs, chess rooms, chess books and chess players without number.

FORSAKEM BY MAN.

VAST HERD OF 125,000 HORSES THAT ROAM THE WEST.

Owners Ready to Give Them Away—Electricity and the Bicycle Reducing the Noble Animal to His First Estate.

Imagine a herd of horses aggregating 125,000 for which no practical use can be found. Stockmen of the Northwest are to-day considering what disposition can be made of this immense number of animals.

This great herd roams the prairies of Montana, North Dakota, Washington and Northern Idaho. They are grazing upon grass that is required for the sustenance of cattle and sheep, and are practically worthless for any purpose.

The cause of this serious condition is due to the bicycle and to street car systems operated by electricity and by cable, the use of which within the last few years has so largely done away with the employment of horses. In some of the districts named the horses are increasing so rapidly in numbers that they are actually crowding live stock, used for supplying the meat markets of the country, or range where they find grass on which to subsist.

The men who own this vast number of horses, ranging as they do, over such a large expanse of territory, can devise no means of relief, and they are practically helpless. Excellent horses, unbroken, can be bought for from \$5 to \$15 a head, but even at this low figure no buyers can be found, while the horses too valuable to be destroyed, and at the same time too expensive to keep alive, continue to multiply.

As a result of the policy adopted by the Northern Pacific and other railroad companies of the Northwest, after measures were adopted by the government to circumscribe and keep the Indians within certain bounds, the great ranges at one time occupied by the elk, buffalo, deer and antelope were quickly taken up by capitalists who, having heard of the fame of this region as hunting grounds, established ranches there and began raising stock on a large scale. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were invested in cattle and large herds of stock bought in Texas, Arizona, and other states and territories in the Southwest and driven to the rich ranges in Northern Idaho, North Dakota, Washington and Montana, fattening on the nutritious bunch grass which grows so luxuriantly there. Immense fortunes were made in this way and cattle kings were numbered by the score. Many capitalists invested in sheep and raised wool, but the rapid increase in the herds and changes in the tariff laws so affected prices that it was found that the investment no longer paid.

While Franklin's physical condition is so good that he will be able to leave the hospital in a day or two," writes Mr. Hart, "his mental state startles me. His mental vision is supernaturally prospective instead of being retrospective, and the physicians here tell me that there is no parallel case on record in any part of the civilized globe. They claim that the phenomena demonstrated in my son's mentality is one of the many hidden forces in human nature."

"In ordinary conversation Franklin is as lucid as ever, yet it is a matter difficult for him to recall past events without hard study. For instance, when I referred to his Portland visit and his departure from there, it took him two days to recall even the more important facts and features of those events, as they had altogether passed from his memory since the almost tragic affair at the Palmer House."

The other peculiar phase of his case is that he seems to see into the future.

For instance, the day prior to Mr. Hart's arrival in Chicago, Franklin almost verbatim repeated to the doctor attending him the conversation he had with his father forty-eight hours later. In other words, it is said that young Hart has power to read all manner of events, even of the most trifling import, forty-eight hours in advance, with the same clearness that the healthy mind conjures up the past.

Another remarkable condition of Franklin's mind, writes Mr. Hart, is that after the consummation of an event which he has foretold he is utterly unable to remember it.

"Last Friday," continued the writer, "Franklin told me that on that day he had received a letter from his mother. I knew it was a hallucination, but I asked him what it contained; so he repeated to me what he imagined had been written to him. The day following he indeed got a letter from his mother without the slightest variation from his prophetic revelation. Every hour in the day my son startles me and his wonder-filled eyes have avoided a mistake.

The new rider should learn to sit erect and to sit still, and in the early stages of his road practice avoid long rides, remembering that the exertion which he puts forth in his first efforts will be more than sufficient, as soon as his skill has been acquired, to perform his best.

Attention was given to raising finer grades of horses and abandoning the half breed and bronco grades. Large draught horses, at one time, four to the sale in the Eastern States and in Europe. It was also thought that there would be an excellent market for horses in large cities where street car companies use these animals for motive power. For a number of years there was much profit in raising stock for street car use, but when electricity and the cable system were adopted the profits in horse raising gradually diminished until, instead of there being

gains, there was a constant loss.

Imports of the breeding stock from Kentucky and Eastern States, as well as from England and Scotland, were made, but it was found that the horse industry was on the decrease.

Shipments to Eastern and Middle Western states over one railroad alone dropped from 10,000 head yearly to 2,000. To such an extent did the market deteriorate that instead of making money horse owners found that they stood a good chance of going into bankruptcy.

Then the bicycle came into general use and the horse raising industry received its final blow. Those who had been in the habit of using saddle horses found that a bicycle did not require feeding or stabling, while in many ways the machine was capable of being applied to greater use than a horse.

This surplus of 125,000 horses consists not alone of bronchos or cattle horses, but in it may be found such stock as coach and Clydesdale horses, nearly all of which, however, are unbroken. Among them are the descendants of some very high priced stallions.

One rancher near Walla Walla, Wash., has 3,000 horses on his range, all of which are finely bred. These he is willing to sell at \$10 per head, "big and little," as the saying is among cattle men, which means colts as well as the grown animal. He can find no purchaser for his stock.

The question which is now agitating

these stockmen is, "What can be done to rid the ranges of this immense number of horses, in order that pastureage may be provided for the large herds of cattle and sheep?" For cattle of this description an amount of pastureage is required which a person other than a stockman or one conversant with the situation cannot imagine. Of course, there is no feeling in that part of the country for cattle during winter, for they range out of doors during the entire year; therefore they must depend for food entirely upon the bunch and other grass which grows on the prairies and in the mountains.

In 1895 an experiment was made with a view of providing a way out of the trouble. A plant was established at Portland, Ore., for the purpose of slaughtering horses and canning the meat for export to France. The plant was operated less than one year, however, but it did not succeed. Horsemen then sought to induce beef slaughterers, packing and rendering establishments in the United States to take horses for slaughtering purposes, but the attempt failed.

The packing house owners absolutely declined to add horse slaughterers to their staffs, and I think have been obliged to supply the meat to the market.

A similar formation of the feet and toes is found among the Annamites, but it is not, as might be supposed, a common thing among barbarous and savage tribes. One naturally thinks of the resemblance to the monkey which a human being uses both feet and hands must present, and yet the Hindu's foot is not at all like the foot of an ape or monkey. The great toe is not opposed to the other toes like a thumb, as occurs with the monkey, and accordingly the pedal dexterity of the Hindus is not to be taken as an indication of simian descent.—*The Bits*.

How the Heart Rests.

When one is lying down the heart makes about ten strokes less a minute than when one is upright, says The Medical Review. That means a saving of 600 strokes per hour, or about 3,000 heart beats during the eight hours spent in bed. The heart pumps six ounces of blood with each beat. It therefore lifts 30,000 ounces less of blood in a night of eight hours spent in bed than when one is in an upright position.

The blood flows just so much more slowly through the veins when one is lying down, therefore one has to use extra covering to supply the warmth usually furnished by circulation.

One can scarcely take up a German paper or magazine which does not have its special column or corner devoted to chess and its interests. The children are set to work on simple chess puzzles, while the magazines for older readers present problems which seem almost hopeless of solution to an inexperienced player. There are chess clubs, chess rooms, chess books and chess players without number.

Germans Playing Chess.

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